Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/14: CIA-RDP80-00809A000700080235-1

CLASSIFICATION RECURTITY INFORMATION

CHANNE MARELEIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY SUBJECT

China

Sociological - Minority nationalities

DATE OF INFORMATION

1952

HOW

PUBLISHED

Daily newspaper

DATE DIST. 2 520 1952

PUBLISHED

Peiping

NO. OF PAGES

DATE

PUBLISHED

5 Jun, 1952

SUPPLEMENT TO

REPORT NO.

Chinese LANGUAGE

S SOCRETA CONTAINS INFORMATION AFTERING THE MATIONAL DEFER THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MELANIE OF REPURSEE ACT

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Kueng-ming Jih-pao,

EXPANSION OF RADIO FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES DURING PAST 2 YEARS

There has been a great expansion in the development of radio broadcacting facilities and programs for minority nationalities during the past 2 years. At present, five people's broadcasting stations of the Central People's Government, Southwest Chins, Inner Mongolia, Yen-pien District /near Yen-chi, Kirin, and the Korean border/, and Sinkiang are broadcasting minority nationality language programs.

Starting in 1950, the Central People's Broadcasting Station set up programs in the Mongolian, Korean, and Tibetan languages. These programs are broadcast daily on different wave lengths for one-half hour.

The No 2 Station of the Inner Mongolia People's Broadcasting Station and the Yen-pien People's Broadcasting Station have set up a special minority language broadcasting station. The No 2 Station of the Inner Mongolia People's Broadcasting Station beams its broadcasts to the Mongolian and Chinese living in the eastern part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. The Yen-pien People's Broadcasting Station broadcasts chiefly to the Koreans living in the Yen-pien District.

Since 1951, the Southwest People's Broadcasting Station has been broadcasting a daily half-hour program in Tibetan, as well as relaying the Tibetan language programs of the Central People's Government Broadcasting Stations

The Sinkiang People's Broadcasting Station has three half-hour programs daily in Ui our which takes up one third of the daily schedule.

The Yunnan People's Broadcasting Station is training a group of cadres to broadcast in the Miao, Yi, Lo-lo, Min-chia, and other minority nationality dialects. In addition, it has experimented with the setting up of wired relay broadcasting points for minority nationalities on their market days.

During the past 2 years there has been a noticeable expansion of a radio broadcast monitoring net in the minority nationality areas. With the exception of To-lun, Pao-ch'ang, and Eua-teh haiens in the Chanar League, there

-1-

				CI.	ASSIFICATIO	N	RESTRICTED				
10	STATE	X	HAVY	_	X HSRB		DISTRIBUTION	T	Ti	7	
	RMY	X	AIR .		Fai	[\vdash
**, **-, **	- CACL									 	نــــا

STAT

are 63 full-time and part-time monitors located in all the agricultural and livestock farming areas of Inner Mongolia. There are 44 broadcast monitors stationed in Ulaphot and in the factories located in that city. The number of monitors have been increased to cover the banners, haiens and chius.

Wired relay broadcasting points have been set up in the Yen-pien District, in the leagues and banners of Suiyuan, and in the Issiens of Kansu and Mingsia set up in the special ch'us and hsiens in Tsinghai that are heavily populated by Tibetans. In Sinking there are wired relay broadcasting points in nine special ch'us, while in Yunnan, where the minority nationalities constitute one half of the population, there are 106.

Wherever wired relay broadcasting points are set up, there localities use mimeograph news sheets, blackboard newspapers, and other propaganda media to disseminate the monitored materials. Good propaganda results were achieved in these areas.

The minority nationality language broadcasts are velcomed by the various nationalities. A loudspeaker was set up in a street in the Nai-man Banner of the Jerim League in the eastern part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. This loudspeaker attracts nearly 200 listeners each day. A radio receiver was sent from the T'ai-tso Banner of the Chahar League in the western part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region to a village where 2,000 people gathered to listen to a broadcast.

The minority nationalities in Yunnan, after listening to minority nationality programs, are saying: "During the period when we were under the domination of the reactionary Man our dialects and songs were considered vulgar. This is different now; our dialects and music are being broadcast. This is an bonor which Mao Tse-tung and the Communist Party has conferred on us."

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED